

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4TH, 1890

NUMBER 31

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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RIO DE JANEIRO, August 4th, 1890.

AFTER some weeks of quiet, the minister of finance has once more tried to do something in constructive financial legislation by decreeing a national hypothecary bank with a capital of 100,000,000\$ which is to loan money on real estate, to float *cedulas* in foreign markets, to carry on a mercantile business in agricultural supplies and to manufacture agricultural implements. The scheme is modeled somewhat upon the lines of similar institutions in France, Italy and Argentina, and like the latter is destined to become a source of infinite harm to the country. The names of several of the founders are not generally known here, and no capitalist of influence and high standing is openly connected with the scheme. For an undertaking of such magnitude and importance, and one so easily diverted into channels of speculation and political demoralization—for such an enterprise there should have been some of the best names in the country at its head. The minister, however, ignores this requirement, is blind to the pernicious results of the Argentine experiment, and is oblivious to the fact that 1,000,000,000\$ in foreign capital is not at all likely to flow into Brazil on the security offered. The scheme is not only a mistake, but it is full of peril for the future of the country.

We should like to call attention to the peculiar ideas prevailing in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes in regard to the concession of monopolies and guarantees of interest. Of course the same practice prevails in several other states, but not to the same degree. In the first place the grant of such favors at this time and by decree is clearly improper. The provisional government undertook at the onset to maintain order and perform such services as are necessary to the proper administration of current business affairs, but as time passed one of the provisional cabinet found it impossible to restrain his meddling propensities and went in for sweeping changes and special laws in every department of government. And from this mistaken conception of the attributes and powers of a purely temporary and provisional government, organized merely to maintain order and protect recognized interests during the period of transition, the several departments of the national government have gone in for decreeing general laws affecting banking, joint-stock companies, mortgages, judicial procedure, immigration, etc., and to granting concessions and guarantees for railways, central factories, colonization companies, and many other objects. And at the very same time, practically in the same breath, these provisional authorities are all demanding a republican system of government, in which the direct representatives of the people are to have the initiation in all legislation affecting the public revenues. If they were honest and consistent they would leave all these questions of privileges and interest guarantees for the consideration of Congress, which is to meet only a few months hence. And beyond this, they should take into account the evident fact that they are entering into public engagements, on arbitrary grounds, for the payment of sums in loans and guarantees much beyond the resources of their states.

We do not doubt the good intentions of the governor of Rio de Janeiro, but when we see a new guarantee of interest every day on large amounts of capital, and for a state whose revenues are notoriously inadequate for current obligations, we can not help feeling that he is making a very fatal blunder.

The collapse of the Buenos Aires revolution on the 29th, almost as sudden and surprising as the outbreak itself, is a matter for genuine congratulation so far as it affects life and property, but in its general political and moral bearings it is certainly to be deeply regretted. So far as we can judge from the conflicting and defective telegraphic accounts received here, the revolutionary party had successfully held its own against the government forces and had every reason to expect a favorable termination of the conflict. As they were fighting to overthrow one of the most corrupt administrations Argentina has ever known, there was every reason for wishing them success, particularly as they had the sympathy of a great part of the best people of that country with them. It appears from our telegraphic dispatches that ammunition gave out on both sides, and that the negotiations for peace were then successful. There are reports of an agreement for the retirement of President Juarez Celman from the country which with a general amnesty and a mixed cabinet is all the government is reported to have conceded. If it is true that the revolutionary officers are all to be dismissed from the service and that repressive measures, such as the reported suppression of such newspapers as the *Viccion* and *Prosa*, have been adopted, the arrangement will be very short-lived. We do not believe that the Union Civica and the revolutionary officers will submit to conditions so unfavorable to themselves. They were not defeated, nor has the government shown itself able to contend successfully against the popular demands for reform. Unless other and better concessions than those reported are made, we are inclined to believe that another and better prepared attempt will be made at no distant day. Since the popular protest of April 13th, when 15,000 Argentines assembled to demand a purer and better administration of the country's finances, there has been a steady growth of reform sentiment. The Union Civica in a few short months had become a recognized influence for good, and the better sentiments of the people everywhere supported its vigorous opposition to the corruption and extravagance which was leading the country into hopeless bankruptcy. We certainly can not and do not believe that all this has been overcome simply because the ammunition gave out on the 29th.

The question of taxation, in relation to the national and state governments, is one which ought to be attracting general discussion. We do not believe for one moment that the subject is so well understood that it will be settled easily and without discussion, for the ideas current on the subject and the occasional local efforts made in that direction, all contribute to the belief that less is really known of the principles of taxation than of almost any other question before the country. And that is saying a great deal. We are now witnessing a bitter controversy, in which violent measures have been threatened and employed, between two states over the right of one to maintain toll-houses along the boundary between them. One of these states, Paraná, claims that the Rio Negro *matte* collectors take their product across the line and export it from Santa Catharina, paying the export tax to the latter state and depriving Paraná of her just revenue. At first sight this is a very just complaint, and fully warrants the establishment of these toll-houses; but there is yet another side to the story. It seems that some miraculously inspired parasite conceived the idea one day of opening a factory for the preparation of *matte* for market, and as a little legal persuasion was desired to compel the people to bring the article to his mill, he prevailed upon the provincial assembly to pass a law for the protection of his *industria nacional*. And this ingenious little law provides that all *matte* duly prepared for exportation, which of course could only be effected in his privileged establishment, should pay an export duty of 15 reis per kilo, while the crude, unprepared article should pay an export duty of 2\$000 per kilo. This is called enlightened legislation of course, and

its legality, rather than its justice, is now influencing public opinion to take the side of Paraná. When it is remembered that the Rio Negro people are not only seeking to avoid this iniquitous discriminating tax in their own state, but are really seeking the easiest and best outlet for their product, it ought to be apparent to every fair mind that justice is due not to the treasuries of the states in question, but to the poor people who are being robbed most shamefully to maintain an unjust monopoly. Another case in point is the local port dues and state taxes on shipping. The privileges granted to the states in this particular promise to lead to such a multiplicity of taxes that the commerce of the country must eventually suffer serious prejudice. Taxes ought not only to be just, but they ought to be uniform in all the parts of a country. If any state may be privileged to impose a new tax on a steamship company compelled by contract to visit certain specified ports, then it becomes possible for that state to levy a forced contribution at pleasure. Then, too, the provisions of the projected new constitution in regard to the imposition of import duties by states (Art. 8, § 3) will inevitably lead to an unjust inequality in taxation, to contumacious trade between states and the ultimate necessity of maintaining inter-state custom-houses, and eventually to bitter controversies and rivalries between the states themselves. There is infinite trouble in this innocent little section, for it is peacefully calculated to encourage controversies and to confuse the public mind as to the rights and objects of customs taxation. It was doubtless thought that the reversion of the taxes to the national treasury would prevent trouble, but when the privileged industries of a state are taken into consideration, with their constantly-increasing needs for protection, it will be seen that the real germ of future rivalry and trouble has been overlooked. If Paraná and Santa Catharina are to quarrel and fight over the tax on matte because of a miserable little mill removing the coarse stems of the article and putting it up into a certain kind of package, then São Paulo and Minas may just as easily fall out over their cotton, or Pará and Amazonas over their rubber. These tax laws must be systematized and equalized, or the country will suffer incalculable prejudice in the future.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, July 31st.

COFFEE.

... We now learn, however, that there is about to be organized an important company, with a capital of 50,000,000 already subscribed, and which does not contemplate a monopoly nor a struggle with the intermediate exporter, seeking merely to direct the market towards stability, subject only to the natural fluctuations caused by consumption, limiting the bases upon which it proposes to operate, incurring none of the risks of exporting—it being forbidden to it to work in this direction—and making of itself only a great buyer which may resist for the moment artificial declines, at the same time facilitating transactions in the article."

Occupying itself in all the industries necessary to the proposed business, the coffee haggling company will establish the necessary work-shops, will acquire warehouses and stores, will provide for means of carriage and shipment and will establish agencies in the markets of New York, Havre, Hamburg and London.

At the head of this enterprise, of which the president is Visconde Cruzzeiro, are, as directors and auditors: Conde de S. Clemente, Conde de Figueiredo, Barão de Andaraí, Barão de Itanema, Dr. João Baptista de Castro and Commandante Uchano Faria, Manoel de Araújo Guimarães and Joaquim de Castro e Silva.

It is a little confusing to the ordinary mind, but will the directors of this big syndicate tell us how it is to buy and prepare coffee here and then maintain agencies abroad, without becoming an exporter? The scheme is absurdly preposterous in this particular, and its organizers must either enter into frank competition with exporters, or give up all idea of maintaining agencies in all the principal foreign markets. In our opinion, the syndicate will fail utterly, not only through defective organization and the impossibility of securing able managers for such a gigantic scheme, but principally through the opposition of the capital and dealers of foreign countries. The syndicate may buy and store all the coffee in Brazil, but it can compel New York, Havre and Hamburg to buy only when it suits their convenience to do so. And in a contest with the combined capital and skill of those great markets, it is not difficult to foresee what the result will be.

CRUDULAS?

A decree dated on the 31st ult. authorizes Srs. Eduardo Plerantim, Salvatore Nienzia, Stefano Questa, Henrique Carlos Ribeiro Lisboa, Domingos Soares de Lacerda, and Dr. Antonio Felício dos Santos to form a grand hypothecary bank with a capital of 100,000,000—to be increased to 200,000,000 by agreement with the government—which will be divided into five series of 20,000,000 each, and when 40 per cent. of the first series is paid up the bank will commence operations. The duration of the institution will be for 50 years and its operations those usual in similar *caixas de pensões* (caixas?) The bank to issue hypothecary bonds (caixas?) is granted, capital and interest payable in gold, which are to be of three classes, viz: *imobiliarias* (for which we find an English equivalent), agricultural and industrial, which bonds will be issued principally in foreign markets. The *imobiliarias* bonds are destined to mortgages on buildings completed, or in process of construction, or on building lands; the agricultural bonds are destined to mortgages on rural property and the industrial bonds upon immovables and apparatus belonging to industrial enterprises. The issue of bonds and obligations can not exceed the total of the hypothecary loans, and these loans may not exceed ten times the capital of the institution. The bank will have the privilege of issuing these bonds throughout the republic for 50 years, payable in gold, but the right to the states is reserved to make similar concessions for their own territory. No tax can be levied on these bonds. A maximum of 8 per cent. per annum is fixed for loans to agriculture, but the bank may charge a commission of 1 per cent. upon all operations. Interest on the loans will be payable at the expiration of quarters or half-years; on loans they will be collected at the commencement of similar periods. The management will be entrusted to a president and eight directors, the first president to be nominated by the syndicate organizing the institution. The new bank may acquire existing hypothecary institutions by purchase or combination.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, of July 30th.

DISCIPLINE.

Yesterday between 8 and 9 a. m. a crowd of about 20 men of the national navy went through various streets in this city, with knives in their hands, causing real alarm in the population. They attempted to attack the 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th police stations, but were driven away by the various guards. When passing through the Rua Senador Pompeu they assaulted private Bertholho Teixeira and Raymundo Dias Teixeira, of the 3rd police infantry battalion, belonging to the 10th station, who were there on duty. These men were disarmed by the assailants, a result of the struggle which arose being that both were slightly wounded. Continuing their career the sailors were pursued by the people and policemen; some of them were arrested and a salute-hayonet captured. The ringleaders scattered through several streets; three coming down Rua General Canaã attacked two policemen who were on duty at the corner of Rua de Candelária, and we hear that one of these, who remained at his post, was obliged to defend himself with his bayonet from cuts made at him by one of the sailors, armed also with a bayonet. Four sailors were put under arrest at the navy-yard.

From *O País*, July 30th.

A part of the city was alarmed yesterday morning by a renewal of the conflicts which have recently taken place between some of the men of the armed forces. Two policemen on duty in the Rua Bahia de S. Felix, Largo do Depósito and Rua Senador Pompeu, upon reaching the corner of Rua da Costa about 8 o'clock were attacked by a crowd of national sailors, perhaps seven or eight, and all armed with sticks of wood. The conflict commenced and each side attacked and defended until the two policemen were disarmed. In the midst of the fight and from the alarm raised, policemen from the 2nd, 7th and 9th stations appeared, which caused the precipitate flight of the assailants. Two of the soldiers were arrested by Lt. Macêdo in a house on the Rua General Canaã where they had sought shelter. One of the delinquents (*sic*) was immediately turned over to a first lieutenant in the navy who sent him to the navy-yard; the other was sent to the 5th station, whence he was sent to the same destination. A third soldier, arrested at the time of the fight, was sent to the 7th station and thence to the navy-yard. The bayonets taken from the policemen were delivered to Lt. Macêdo afterwards and by him sent to the barracks in Rua dos Barbares. On the scene of the fight there were found three sailors' caps which were sent by the police to the navy yard. We will not hide the evil impression that such conflicts are producing upon the public mind, convinced, as we are, that the honorable ministries of marine, war and justice will employ all means, each on his side, to prevent a laxity of discipline, or a loss of discipline, in the armed forces under the evil example of some of the men who are interrupting that fraternity always strong among the corps of the army and navy.

THE BUENOS AIRES REVOLUTION.

The sudden revolutionary outbreak at Buenos Aires came to an unexpected end on the 29th, owing, it is said, to a lack of ammunition. In fact the cable states that both sides were out and that the government had been buying everywhere of private traders. The fighting therefore lasted only four days, but in that time some 600 were killed, about 1,000 wounded and an immense destruction of property resulted.

We have as yet received no mail advice, and the telegraphic particulars are incomplete and not perfectly trustworthy in some respects. The main features of the affair, as far as we can summarize them from conflicting telegrams, were as follows: The revolution was organized by members of the Union Civica, the citizens' reform association, on the ground of official corruption and official interference in elections. The revolt broke out on the morning of the 26th under the leadership of Gen. Luiz Maria Campos, who captured Plaza Laralle, the arsenal and old artillery park, where his headquarters were established. The government

forces occupied Plaza San Martin and the Retiro barracks. Streets were barricaded and the fighting was most desperate and sanguinary, with the advantage largely in favor of the revolutionists. At the outset Campos had about 2,000 men and the government about 4,000, but later on the former received citizen contingents and one whole battalion deserted to him on Sunday.

On Sunday five small naval vessels joined the revolutionists and began bombarding the government positions in Plaza San Martin and Plaza Victoria. An armistice had been declared the night before, but terminated at an early hour. The street fighting went on almost incessantly until 5 p. m. when another armistice for 18 hours was arranged.

On Monday hostilities were renewed at 11 a. m., the government having received a reinforcement of 3,000 men. In this fight the government failed to force the barracks of the revolutionists, and at midday another armistice was declared until 4 p. m. The forces on both sides then offered their good services to arrange a settlement. This armistice was further extended, although skirmishing was going on at all times in the streets between groups of opposing civilians.

On Tuesday the *Maior* kept up the bombardment of Plaza Victoria even while the negotiations for a settlement were in progress. There was also almost incessant skirmishing and occasional assassinations. No general fighting, however, seems to have occurred beyond a reported engagement at midday. A failure of ammunition on both sides led to concessions and a settlement was finally arranged which, it is reported, includes general amnesty, the removal of revolutionary officers from military service, a coalition ministry and the temporary retirement of President Gelman to Europe. The citizens were disarmed and on Wednesday the business houses began to open their doors.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NICOLINI.

The undersigned have much pleasure in conveying to you their congratulations on your appointment as consul at Santos and at the same time express their regret at the change of residence this will occasion.

They avail of the present opportunity, further, to convey to you their high appreciation, not only of your efficiency whilst in the consular service in this city, during part of which time you served as acting consul, but also of the readiness and attention you have always shown to every one requiring your good offices.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st July, 1890.

(Signed) Phelps Bros. & Co.
Andrew Steele & Co.
John Bradshaw & Co.
Schmidt, Symons & McKinlay.
Samuel Brothers.
Wilson, Sons & Co. Ld.
Smith & Yule.
John H. Bellamy & Co.
J. V. Hall & Co.
Walter Hume & Co.
Norton, Morgan & Co.
Morris Brothers.
Harold J. Hampshire.
English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Ld.
London & Brazilian Bank.
R. de J. City Improvements Co. Ld.
Gustavus Guldberg & Co.
Newlands Bros. & Co.
McKinnell & Co.
Watson Ritchie & Co.
H. E. Mize.
Clark & Co.
Andrew Muir & Co.
Crawley & Co.
E. J. Stuart.
Henry Rogers, Sons & Co.
John Moore & Co.
Edward Ashworth & Co.
Edward Johnston & Co.
P. S. Nicolson & Co.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Joz de Fôra is to have a hydropathic establishment.

—The Pará republican party appears to have organized on the 29th ult.

—The Paraná republicans have broken with their governor and are demanding his removal. The governor left for Rio on the 29th.

—The officers of the police corps in S. Paulo presented their commandant with a gold watch, on the 29th ult. The governor of the state "assisted."

—It is puzzling sometimes, but it is to be noted that telegrams from the provinces always endorse with enthusiasm all the appointments made by the government.

—The indefatigable Morris visited Santos on the 28th to show his models of express and market wagons to the *intendencia*. It is reported that they have been adopted.

—A telegram to the *Diário de Commercio* dated Pernambuco on the 26th states that the custom-house there had seized contraband goods belonging to the first police division. And subsequent telegrams verify the news.

—The municipal authorities of Curitiba, capital of Paraná, have accepted the proposal of the Luz Eléctrica de São Paulo company for the public electric lighting of that city.

—At Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, a man recently fired two shots at his wife and missed her. The universal knife then came into play and the rascal is now a widower.

—We see by our Pará exchanges that the police were using passpports in that city up to the 15th ult. Perhaps the "confederate state" of Pará proposes to continue the passport exaction.

—According to a local eulogize the garism of the state of Rio Grande do Sul is composed of 9 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments and a battalion of artillery, 7 battalions (*etc*) of cavalry, a transport corps and a battalion of engineers, representing a force of about 8,400 men.

—The Paraná chief of police waited until the governor had gone away, and then he issued a circular to all the police and municipal authorities advising them of the opposition to the governor.

—Gen. Glycerio has granted 100,000\$ to the governor of S. Paulo to establish immigrant stations at Campinas and Santos. The "general" is determined not to let São Paulo suffer, whatever may happen.

—The *Mercantil* of São Paulo, of the 30th ult. served up a full bowl of pomada to Sr. Mayrink. A full-page portrait and three pages of fulsome flattery ought to be enough for the strongest stomach, even in Brazil!

—On the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture authorized the government agent in Europe to purchase an excavator for service in the part of Paraná, Paraná, and another for Desterra, Santa Catharina.

—Telegrams dated Pará on the 28th ult. state that a defalcation had been discovered in the accounts of the treasurer of the telegraph department there amounting to 14,000\$. The suspected party was under arrest.

—A S. Paulo paper in noticing the arrival of 700 immigrants at that city says the whole lot are peddlers who have left Buenos Aires for economic reasons, and have not the slightest idea of aiding agriculture in Brazil.

—One of the Rio journals mentions a report that some dead people—of rather some very lively representatives of the defendants—have been collecting money at the Bahia treasury agency, and that an investigation had been ordered.

—Poor little Flanily! The struggle for the possession of her representation of this state has led to most abusive language. Flanily was heard of in old times when an election was on, and it seems to be in the same race now.

After reading the "organic law," as it is called, of the Pará republican party we are convinced that the state needs very little more for its own government. The party is to have an annual congress, directors and executive officers, and will do something in the way of party legislation.

—A Pernambuco, S. Paulo, journal says that a venerable father—30 years old—recently on his death-bed said: "I am about to die and I carry in my heart the great pain of having seen in my last moments the religion of God persecuted by these *horrid things* (*coisas ruins*)." Now, Gen. Benjamin?

—On the 20th ult., according to a telegram published here, a party to be known as the "*partido republicano católico*" was organized at Victoria, Espírito Santo, by Greeks, Trojans and republicans. The name is comprehensive; let us see what is to result from the constructive republican party.

—A Maranhão journal of the 18th ult. states that the judge of the 9th congressional district had convicted two Treasury officials (*etc*); the one to 6 years imprisonment, a fine of 20 per cent. on the damages caused and prohibition to exercise public employment for 6 years, the other to suspension for five months. An appeal was made.

—On the 29th, at the meeting of the São Paulo law academy, only one professor appeared. Gen. Benjamin might see that it is not the best of policies to discredit the faculty of a school. Very few professors will be meek enough to face a lot of boys who have first defied their authority and then won the approval of the government upon their conduct.

—A Portuguese merchant named Moreira do Amaral used fishing with dynamite bombs at Manaus on the 1st ult., and with the result that two distinguished surgeons were called upon to amputate his right arm that same night. Fishing with dynamite certainly has drawbacks, and we would therefore advise our readers to stick to their hooks and lines.

—A telegram from S. Paulo on the 30th says that the three professors of the law school had appeared in their class rooms, while three others had obtained a month's leave of absence. They wish time to invent a grand excuse for humbling themselves before their triumphant pupils. Planting potatoes would not be so easy and profitable, perhaps, but we can recommend it as infinitely more manly.

—A new line of steamers has been established between Pará, Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, and River Plate ports. The first boat of the line, the *Francoza Indeliha*, brought up a cargo of wheat from Rosario for the flouring mill at Pelotas. It is a little singular that after all the talk about wheat cultivation in Brazil, and after the exhibition here of those samples of Rio Grande wheat some three years ago, there is still necessity for importing wheat to keep the native flouring mills going. It looks very much like national laziness.

—A very singular state of affairs seems to exist at Rio Grande, where the government is constantly spending money at the outer bar while the channels in the Lagoa dos Patos are all becoming un navigable. According to a private letter there was 12 feet of water on the outer bar about the middle of last month, while inside a vessel drawing over 10 feet can not get up to Pelotas, and on the Cangassú bar between Pelotas and Porto Alegre there is only 8½ feet. And yet there is a dredging machine lying idle in this channel for the last three or four years! How prejudicial this is to commerce may be seen from the fact, according to our information, that the steamer *Amorim* had been around 6 days, the *Rio de Janeiro* 5 days, and the *Chatham* 3 days. Another result is to be seen in the freight charges, by sea, which were noted at 35\$ to Rio Grande and 64\$ to Porto Alegre. This is certainly not at all creditable to the country, nor does it reflect much credit on the government engineers who persist in spending so much money on the outer bar, when the interior channels are closed to the vessels entering. Later advices (as we go to press) state that there is only 8 feet of water on the outer bar, and that the *Amorim* had just spent 3 more days aground. Instead of asking for a dredge the Associação Commercial had telegraphed the Lloyd Brasileiro that their steamers are unsuitable for the trade. How would a flat boat do?

—The Santos *intendencia* granted a 15-year privilege to Morris N. Kohn on the 31st ult. for his system of express and market wagons.

—A funny man at Bananal, S. Paulo, telegraphs a Rio colleague: "It is reported the *intendencia* will resign in a hurry; it is one of the best services it can render to the municipality." If that is not severe, we are no judges.

—According to a telegram published here on the 31st ult. the people of Bahia are inclined to resent a concession to two men for a system of drainage. One of them is said to be an employee in the colonization bureau in this city.

—All the fiscal officials of Pará having reported favorably upon the legality of the tax of 25\$000 imposed upon every steamer of the United States & Brazil S. S. Co. leaving that port, the company will now be obliged to pay the taxes since 15th October last, when the law went into execution. It is a discriminating tax level on foreign shipping over 400 tons burden each, and in the case of the American line will amount to over 700\$ a year. If every port is to be permitted to levy discriminating taxes of this character, then the company should be permitted to suspend its calls wherever the tax operates unfavorably.

—The disorderly conduct of soldiers has at last caused a serious conflict in Santos. On the evening of the 31st ult. a number of cavalry soldiers, partially intoxicated and some of them armed, went through several streets attacking the Portuguese and Italians and even invading their houses. On the following day, the civilians got together a force of some 400, barricaded Rua S. Bento and finally drove the soldiers into their barracks. Great excitement prevailed for a time. It is said that the governor of São Paulo has promised to withdraw the disorderly troops from the city. Let us hope they will be sent to Mato Grosso at once!

RAILROAD NOTES

—A credit of £24,187 8s. 4d. has been opened in London for the purchase of rolling stock for the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan railway.

—On the 2nd inst. the shareholders of the Jardim Botânico tram company approved the arrangement made between the directors and the municipality as to an extension of their privilege.

—On the 1st the *Journal do Commercio* states that within a few days a decree will appear placing under one direction all the railways in the northern states. Government railways we presume are referred to.

—A decree dated on the 24th ult. grants the S. Gernymio mines and railway company an extension of its trunk line to the Serra do Iheraival with a branch to a junction with the Bagé and Cacequi railway. A grant of public lands is also made the company.

—A Sr. Alves Linhares is to receive 50,000\$ because a concession granted him to build a railway from Sobral to Camocim, Ceará, was taken away from him. Taking away a concession appears to be nearly as remunerative to the holder as disposing of it would be.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The financial crisis in Uruguay is increasing.

—The Italian government has prohibited further emigration to Argentina for the present.

—The Montevideo printers held a meeting on the 20th ult. and resolved to insist on being paid in gold.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 29th says that private sales of gold had been effected at over 400!

—The custom-house receipts at Rosario, Santa Fé, during the last six months amounted to \$2,816,563.40 m/n.

—Singularly enough, the brother of President Celman, Marcos Juarez, is a candidate for the Argentine presidency.

—Conflicts were reported from San Nicolas, province of Buenos Aires, on the 1st inst., but the insurgents were easily dispersed.

—By a decree of the 17th ult. the Uruguayan Congress was convened in an extraordinary session to consider the annual tax laws and budget.

—The Buenos Aires police have closed the newspaper offices of the *Nacion* and *Prensa*, the two best and most respectable papers in the city.

—The revolutionary military commander in Buenos Aires seems to have been Gen. Luiz Maria Campos, and not "Manuel Campos" as previously reported.

—The *River Plate Times* of July 23rd was informed that the Uruguayan government would at once order the coining of \$2,000,000 in silver to meet the demands for small change.

—Three thousand Spanish immigrants from the north of Spain are expected shortly in Buenos Aires, who are to be sent to the various sugar factories in the province of Tucuman, for which place they were procured.

—"The present week promises to be an eventful one, financially for this republic, and politically for Argentina."—*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, July 21st.—[You can score one, colleague; you never prophesied better in your life.]

—The meeting of retail dealers in Montevideo on July 20th, to discuss the question of receiving depreciated paper currency, submitted the matter to a commission. On the 22nd the commission published a manifesto to the effect that currency should be received by retailers, either at par, or at a discount according to the Bolsa quotation of the day.

—Dr. Enrique Navarre Viola, the founder and chief of the civil registry of Buenos Aires, was dismissed from his post for having accepted the presidency of a political committee in the parish of San Cristóbal. It was a committee in opposition to the government, of course, and therefore, according to the decree issued by the municipal intendente, Dr. Navarre Viola "committed an act highly offensive to the authorities of the country to whom he owed respect and obedience as a municipal employee."

—On the afternoon of the 29th our active chief of police, Dr. Sampaio Ferraz, now absent on a visit to the River Plate, sent the following telegram to the Rio press:

"MONTEVIDEO, 29th July.—Unhappily the Buenos Aires revolution has been overcome through a lack of ammunition. The government of Juarez Celman has resolved to strike from the army and navy rolls all the officers from Captain upwards. It is reported that Juarez Celman will leave for Europe, Pellegrini remaining at the head of the administration. In Montevideo, especially in the newspaper world, there reigns genuine despair (*desolapelo*) over this disastrous result. I will send further news."

In our opinion, Dr. Sampaio Ferraz had better rest content with the laurels already won. The Argentine government may want his head.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 25th six *señoritas* were arrested for inciting soldiers to provoke the police. Venus and Mars against Col. Sampaio Ferraz, are unfair odds.

—The government has appointed a commission to value the Emperor's library and other articles belonging to him, which it is proposed to acquire for the nation.

—By a decree dated on the 28th ult. Sr. Portugal's resignation as inspector-general of public illumination was accepted and Sr. Limpo de Azevedo was appointed his successor.

—It is not surprising that the police are growing restless. The army and navy sabre them on every occasion, and the wounded appear to be treated by gratuitous surgeons.

—The wicked *Brasil* suggests that as all the professors of the S. Paulo law school are to resign, Sr. Pardal Mallet be nominated dean of the new faculty to be appointed.

—A lady hung herself here recently because she suffered from an incurable disease. Such a suicide is sensible. What is the use of paying doctors, if they can not cure you?

—The minister of war has decided that 100\$ is quite enough for his department to pay for harying haitic officers, and has informed the minister of the interior of his decision.

—After all, the habitées of the Rua da Alfanega are not hopelessly lost. One of them found a sum of money at the door of the London and Brazilian bank last week and advertised for the owner.

—A fight between a police patrol and the guard at the military school, soldiers of the 22nd infantry, came off on the morning of the 28th ult., when sabre bayonets and revolvers were used.

—On the 25th ult. the minister of finance informed the custom-house authorities that the Earn Line Steamship company of Philadelphia had been granted packet privileges for its steamers.

—A correspondent of the *Tribuna* proposes to change the nomenclature of Brazilian currency from *reis* to *centes*. A deep joke is concealed in the proposition, which we have not time to "wrestle" with.

—Gen. Peixoto sees no reason why the families of army officers should be any worse off than those of the navy when the husband and father dies, and he has appointed a commission to investigate the matter.

—Col. Sampaio Ferraz has evidently abandoned his intention of visiting Buenos Aires. That telegram published in the *Diario de Noticias* on the 24th will close the Argentine portals to the gallant colonel.

—On the 28th ult. the Peruvian minister received many visits, from members of the government, the diplomatic corps and private individuals. The Grand Cross of the Cruzeiro will be given the president of Peru.

—Under the "newest" reform of the office of the inspector-general of lands and colonization, the staff in this city alone will cost 149,700\$ per annum. Economy is evidently not a plank in the new republican platform!

—The corvette *Abuante Barros* returned to Rio on the 29th from her circumnavigation voyage of 21 months. Admiral Mello was received by committees from the naval and military clubs and a number of his personal friends.

—A doctor has been granted 500\$ per month to study atmospheric micrometry and the analysis of meteoric waters, and his investigations will explain why we die in Rio, even if they do not suggest a radical cure for our diseases.

—The *Diario do Commercio* considers that the recent difficulty at Buenos Aires demonstrates the superiority of the republic *à la mode de Paris*, over the American republic. Fortunately, before announcing this heresy, the *Diario* had declared itself the organ of the classes producing the public wealth, "so no harm results."

—The minister of marine has turned over to the director of naval construction proposals from Yarrow and Thornycroft to build three steam launches for the custom-house at Pará.

—Would it not be an appropriate thing to present our Bolsa to the zoological garden? It certainly would be a grand entertainment for the animals already residing there.

—The "sawhones in training" have enforced Gen. Constant and presented a ticket for the coming election. May a kind Providence grant the "*briosa moçada*" a little common sense, when it has nothing else to do.

—According to advices from Cannes, Dom Pedro II was to leave that place on the 26th ult. for the residence of the Condesa de Barral, in Voiron, Isère. After a few weeks visit there, he is to go to Baden-Baden.

—On the 2nd the *Diario do Commercio* mentions a report that the police will be incorporated in the army. It is a gay old federation when the regular army policies the capital; as a natural sequence the judges should all be made generals.

—It is disheartening to see all the nobility leaving us. The Visconde de Penha has recently availed of an unlimited leave of absence. When a man wants to find a Brazilian blue-blood he will have to go to Europe, if this sort of thing continues.

—The ex-director of the house of correction of this city, Belarmino Brasilense Pessoa de Mello, was arrested and placed in close confinement on the 28th. He has the misfortune to have incurred the enmity of a man belonging to a now influential family.

—The Pastoral Mineira company has employed an engineer to thoroughly investigate the matter of transporting and storing beef, and proposes to inaugurate a system for supplying Rio with meat upon that used in the United States with so much success.

—An official table published here gives the immigrant statistics for the first half of 1890 for Rio and Santos. During this period 18,075 immigrants arrived at the former and 3,013 at the latter port, or 21,088 in all. Of the arrivals in Rio 5,691 remained in the city.

—Rear Admiral Guimaraes, a candidate for a seat in the Senate from Santa Catharina, was called upon to express an opinion on the subject of toll houses, now agitating his state and Paraná. The Admiral at once telegraphed that all the right was on the side of Paraná.

—A Portuguese doctor declares that garlic, administered internally, is a cure for hydrophobia. It may certainly be considered a prophylactic, for no dog, however mad he may be, will bite a man thoroughly impregnated with it. It is worse than tobacco flavor to the cannibal.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* seems decidedly inclined to pitch into General Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, minister of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs. Gen. Constant is not prepared to permit insubordination among medical professors, for as a military man he knows what it means.

—The faculty of medicine recently resolved to organize new statutes for the government of the medical school, but was at once sat upon by the minister of public instruction, who considers the purpose a breach of discipline. It is a curious situation certainly, this governing public educational institutions by military methods.

—On the 28th ult., in honor of the Peruvian independence day, Gen. Denloro paraded a citizen of that republic who was captured while exercising his profession as a house-breaker in 1883. We hope Gen. Denloro ordered Gen. Glycerio, acting minister of justice, to take steps to send this *lumpo* of the *Confidantes* back to his native heath.

—The mysterious disappearance of a man, who was supposed to be a S. Paulo tailor with a large amount of money in his possession, to which we have referred, has been explained. The man was picked up by the police as a lunatic—and is one apparently—and is confined in the mad house. His luggage containing valuables representing nearly 40,000\$ have also been taken in charge by the police.

—The Brazilian commission in charge of the Paraguayan medals for the Argentine braves, has been ordered to deposit the ornaments with Minister Moreno in Montevideo and return at once to Rio. There are too many of one particular family on the commission to make it desirable to expose their lives in Buenos Aires. But, after all, what a bitter disappointment it must be not to have a real good old manifestation over this visit south!

—We are advised that Bishop J. C. Granberry, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected to arrive here on the 7th inst., on the American steamer *Advance*, and will preach at the Methodist church, Largo do Catete, next Sunday at 11:30 a. m. Among the other passengers by the same steamer will be Rev. J. W. Tarbow and family, and Miss M. W. Bruce, principal of the College do Alto, Larangeiras.

—On the 2nd the *intendentes* of the municipality all resigned, with one exception, and this one has been charged with organizing a new municipal government.

—"Agrícola do Alto Parahyba," capital 3,000,000\$, is the title of a company with an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, from the state of Rio de Janeiro to introduce immigrants and acquire land for cultivation.

—A proposition was recently made to the minister of agriculture to establish "agricultural plantations nomadic laborers of various states." We can not make out what it means, and it may be presumed that Gen. Glycerio did not, for the proposition was declined.

—A colored man was balancing his cash—balance 125\$—at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 1st inst. in the street. Besides the cash he had some lottery tickets and a ham, whereupon the police arrested him. If this is what the police consider their right, then capitalists should balance their cash at home.

—After two days voting the "*oponentes*" of São Paulo, Vinhas section, tried to organize a directory on the 2nd, but it was found that the ballot box had been stuffed and a fight ensued. Vinhas then resolved to assume the role of dictator and nominate his directors. It is a good outlook for the winkingmen's party.

—"Eternal vigilance is the price of safety." A Methodist clergyman was arrested in the postoffice this morning for opening two boxes. He had two keys and was duly authorized to do the extra service, of course; but the policeman had his orders to arrest anyone opening more than one box and he considered a Methodist just as good for that purpose as anyone else.

—We take great pleasure in noting the arrival here on the 21st ult. per R. M. S. *Thames*, of Mr. E. K. Wesson, of London, England, who comes to Rio de Janeiro to engage in permanent evangelical and mission work in this port. Mr. Wesson has had experience in mission work among the docks and shipping of London, and we doubt not will render efficient service among the same class here.

BIRTHS.

At Osorio Velloso, Larangeiras, on the 2nd inst., the wife of G. W. Nicolls, of a daughter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Banco Phosphoreo was formally installed on the 28th.

—A telegram from Paraná on the 30th says the loan to Paraná has fallen through because of the failure to transfer that state to the S. Paulo district.

—The Banco de Crédito Rural e Internacional was formally installed on the 31st ult. And the Banco Comercio e Industria do Brazil on the same day.

—Subscription lists for shares in the "Agrícola Pharaenaga" company, capital 2,000,000\$, are opened to-day, 4th. Coffee and other cultivation are the objects.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 3rd, there were buyers and sellers in shares in a "rum consuming company" (*Consumo de Aguardente*) on the preceding day.

—The "aviculture" company, capital 100,000\$, proposes to raise fowls and furnish consumers with them and their eggs. A net profit of 60 per cent. is expected.

—From the tone of the London journals brought by the *Santa*, we fear there must have been good reasons for not publishing London telegrams for several days.

—A new bank, capital 1,000,000\$ in 50\$ shares, is to be launched in São Paulo under the title of "Auxiliar do Commercio." It is designed to assist the retail trade.

—The minister of finance has decided that although cattle on the hoof may not figure as security for mortgages, the pastures wherein they feed, may be accepted.

—On the 31st ult. the agent of The Marine Insurance Company paid to the Banco do Brazil the 200,000\$ by it insured and lost in the wreck of the *Buenos Aires*.

—The exports from Espírito Santo during the six months ending June 30th were officially valued at 3,799,653\$560, on which the export duties amounted to 207,188\$480.

—The *Maison Moderne* restaurant here has been transformed into a joint stock company, capital 500,000\$. A *café chanteuse* will form a new feature of the old establishment.

—On the 28th the Commercio de Aguardente company (dealers in rum) decided to raise 500,000\$ by debentures and approved the purchase of the Baeddy central sugar factory.

—Subscriptions were opened at the Banco de Crédito Real de Minas, Juiz de Fora, on the 29th for the Companhia Construtora Mineira, and double the capital, 500,000\$, was taken.

Shipments for Europe.....	34,000
Market firm: Good Average.....	78650
Steamers loading for United States.....	2

August 2nd, 1890.

BANKS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nom. value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	25,618\$	Agricola do Brazil	2\$000—July 90	80\$	117\$000	116\$000—117\$000
1,000,000	100,000	84,000	Alfandega do Brazil.....	2\$000—July 90	80\$	117\$000	116\$000—117\$000
100,000	10,000	8,400	Alfandega do Brazil.....	2\$000—July 90	80\$	117\$000	116\$000—117\$000

series

[illegible]

leira

INSURANCE.							
<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Normal rates</i>	<i>Last rate</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	20,441\$	Alliança	1\$000 — July, 90	20\$	198,000	—
3,000,000\$	250,000	234,797	Arges Fluminense	25 000—Jan., 90	20\$	350 000	—
200,000	200,000	31,432	Avulso	—	—	—	—

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2	000 -
3	

2,500,000	250,000	128,085	Garçaria	9 000—July 90	100	140 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	117,712	Genial	4 000—July 90	20	30 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Indemização	4 500—Jan 91	100	120 000	50\$000
8,000,000	400,000	360,000	Integridade	10 000—July 90	10	2 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	27,250	Landslut	1 000—Jan 91	20	9 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	40,000	Landslut	1 000—July 90	100	120 000	—
5,000,000	250,000	236,000	Permanente	2 000—July 90	20	18 000	—
5,000,000	250,000	236,000	Permanente	2 000—July 90	30	25 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	10,131	Proença	3 000—July 90	20	16 500	—
2,000,000	200,000	17,435	União Com. dos Viregistas	4 000—July 90	20	40 000	—
			Valência	750—July 90	10	9 500	—

TRAMWAYS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	112,519\$	Carris Urbanos	— July 90	200\$	250 000	230\$000—250\$000
9,700,000	9,700,000	—	Jardim Itanemo	3 200—July 90	704	178 000	175 000—178 000
800,000	800,000	84,186	Pôrto Alegre	4 000—July 90	100	90 000	—
1,200,000	600,000	60,000	Pôrto Alegre	5 000—July 90	200	300 000	290 000—305 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	356,826	S. Christóvão	— July 90	200	300 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS	
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MISCELLANEOUS

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	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Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THEUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 7	Tamar...	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 21	Thames...	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 27	Tamar...	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate
Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate
Tuesday.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.For freight, passages and other information apply to
Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.* This steamer takes cargo and passengers for Montevideo
and Buenos Ayres.UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

FINANCE Captain Baker..... 3 Sept
ALLIANÇA " Beers..... 27 "

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail 15th August at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and MARANHÃO

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE and
St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabin	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
" New York.....	\$148	\$75 "
" & back..	\$275	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6 Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Bicla..... Aug. 9th

For New Orleans:

Herchel..... Aug. 16th

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Leibnitz..... Aug. 15th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavout..... Weekly
Chatham.....
Canning.....
or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 10 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 10 de Março.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu..... Aug. 28th
Kalkoura..... Sept. 25thThese steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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